hundred and fifty in its favor to fifty-six against it. struction by the storm of a month since, has been ing the recent election as a Provisoist triumph and Out of the one hundred and fifty affirmative votes, very great, in others comparatively light. Its vio- their co-adjutors in this State copying articles-the ninety-one were Whig, and fifty-nine Democratic. Out of the 56 negative votes, 46 were Democratic, two-thirds, voted in its favor; amongst the rest,

vote on the bill for the admission of California.

by Congress, the bill for the admission of California will fall far short." seems to be conceded by common consent to be the one, of all others, most obnoxious to the South, while the bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves approaches most nearly to justice. It should be borne its favor.

Whig party, North or South

31st ult. We have glanced over the proceedings of hastily into a collision with the federal authorities. both Houses of the Texas Legislature, now in extraordinary session in Austin, and find that, up to the 26th ult., the latest date reported, no definite action | Philadelphia Bulletin, says that "Mr. Clay is now had been taken upon the subject of the territorial engaged in drawing up a Tariff scheme, which will dispute now pending between Texas and New Mexi- be presented to Congress at the opening of the next co. A bill had been reported, which has since pass- session. The administration and Mr. Clay are aded, as we learn, authorizing the raising of three thou- juncts in this matter; and it is believed, by this tion of New Mexico claimed by Texas, and in which the measure, and that this will carry it through. should he see fit

lature to await the action of Congress, and to act ac- gies to effect the degradation and ruin of the South; cordingly. The Legislature would, no doubt, be and without Southern aid, no restrictive Tariff bill willing to accept a settlement of the boundary at | can be passed. We shall watch the course of our the line of 34 degrees north latitude. Such a line is Representatives upon this question. warmly contended for by the Gazette. No doubt the whole matter will be, or has been, submitted to the people, and the proposals contained in the boundary bill will be accepted. Let us like it or not, such is the fact. Texas will accept. Speaking of the re-election of Senator Rusk, the

Gazette says, that on Monday, the 26th of August. at the hour of eleven o'clock, the two Houses of the Legislature convened in the Representative Hall, and proceeded to ballot for a Senator of the United States for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. The following is the result, in which we doubt not the whole people of Texas will heartiphatically the voice of his State saying: "well done thou true and faithful servant.' On joint vote, THOMAS J. RUSK received 56; L. T.

WIGFALL 3: J. B. MILLER 1; and blank 5.

By a previous number of the Gazette, we notice that JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, formerly Editor of the talent and unrivalled professional eminence. Mecklenburg Jeffersonian in this State, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Death of Mr. Exum, Senator elect from Wayne Co. We regret to learn that John Exum, Esq., Senator elect from the County of Wayne, died in that county, on the 4th inst., after a few days illness. Mr. Exum had for fourteen years represented Wayne satisfactory to his fellow-citizens. He will be remembered as a good man, a sterling Democrat, and a sincere christian.

PATROL COMMITTEE .- At a meeting of the gentleman de signated to act as the special Patrol of the town of Wilming-District of Wilmington be divided by Market Street; and of age; and, for a Turk, is still comparatively a sinall that part of the same which lies North thereof be denominated the Upper Division; and all South the Lower Division. John Nutt, Esq., was elected Captain, and S. R. Potter, Esq., Lieutenant of Upper Division; Miles Costin, Esq., Captain, and C. H. Dudley, Esq., Lieutenant Lower Division. The following are the names of the members of each.

UPPER DIVISION .- John Nutt, R. Fenner, T. H. Lane, Jas. Orrell, G. J. McRee, E. J. Lutterloh, W. T. J. Vann. A. H. VanBokkelen, T. C. Miller, M. London, T. C. Me-Ilhenny, S. B. Potter, Richard H. Grant, John B. Quince,

T. D. Moares. Lower Division .- Geo. Harriss, M. Costin, Jas. G. Green, A. J. DeRosset, F. W. Swann, Wm. B. Jones, E. Cantwell, O. Holmes, B. W. Beery, C. H. Dudley, F. Brown, Samuel Dunham, T. F. Robeson, Evan Hansley, John Gafford .- Commercial, 17th inst.

To conclude, we, the Editor, write this among the incorri-gible Whigs of Anson, whither we have went for the benefit

f our readers, &c. The above extract is taken from the concluding paragraph of the leading article in the Journal of the 6th inst. As will be seen, it contains a most palpable violation of the rules of grammar; indeed so palgitive slaves passed the House of Representatives by pable, that any school-boy or fool might see it, which a vote of 109 years to 75 nays. We have already last consideration, no doubt, accounts for its discovepublished this bill, and would now only remark in ry by the erudite Editor of the Raleigh Register, to swer the end proposed as any other that could be de- To those at all acquainted with the business, it is vised. It is doubted by many of our most intelligent unnecessary to say, that grammatical errors and incitizens, whether, in the present state of public opin- accuracies are of every day occurrence in periodical ion at the North, any law upon the subject would be compositions; but that any one, having any experiother than a dead letter. This is a question which ence or reputation as a writer or editor, would be time alone can test, and our object at present is not guilty of a blunder so glaring as that which occurs to engage in its discussion, but to call the attention in the extract with which we have prefaced this arof the Southern people to the vote by which this ticle, is simply ridiculous. Common courtesy should measure of justice to the South passed the House of have led the editor of the Register to suppose that Representatives. It is a remarkable fact, and one the Editor of the "organ of Eastern Locofocoism" that should be well noted and remembered, that of knew better. The fact is, that when this article apthe 109 votes cast in favor of the bill, only three were peared, the Editor was absent, and did not return, or furnished by the Northern Whig party. A compari- even see it in print, until a week afterwards; and in the assertion and maintenance of Southern Rights. son of the vote will show that the bill passed by then his attention was called to it by the courteous The Democratic press warned their Whig compo-Democratic votes, in the proportion of more than notice of the Register. How the error crept in, the raries of the effect their course must produce, and

The Cotton Crop. were Whig and only eighteen Democratic; or a pro- Cotton growing Counties in this State, to wit: Anson, Mecklenburg, and Richmond; and if we may more than this, a considerable majority of the Demo- judge from appearances, and from the reports which crats of the North voted for this bill, the vote as a. we received, the crop bids fair to be one of the lar. without effect; for, immediately after the Whig demong the Northern Democrats standing twenty-six gest which has ever been made in this State. We feat in North Carolina, we find the Whig press A in favor to eighteen against it; while the Northern were particularly struck with the appearance of the this State proclaiming that the election of Mr. KEID Whig vote stands three in favor to fifty-seven against | Cotton on the Pee Dee, both in Richmond and Anit; or, a proportion of nineteen to one against the son. At present prices, which we believe will be knew that the reverse was the fact. What, we would South. These facts speak for themselves, and re- maintained throughout the coming year, the plant- ask, could be better calculated to give aid and comquire no comment. They prove, in language strong- ers of Cotton in this State will receive an ample re- fort to the Free Soilers of the North, than sich an er than words, the language of acts, which party is turn for their expenditure of time and money, which assertion universally made by the organs of me of to be relied upon as the true Southern party. We will be needed to compensate for the losses sustained the great parties of the State ? We know of nothing. leave this subject for the present, and turn to the during some of the years immediately preceding. It And consequently, upon the authority of the Vhig is probable that the grain crop will be about one- press of North Carolina, we find the National Inti-The vote for the admission of California stood one fourth below an average. In some places the de- Slavery Standard and other abolition papers chim-

lence extended west of the Blue Ridge. P. S. Since the above was penned, we have re- er word) originated with themselves. and ten Whig; thus showing that California came ceived the Wadesborough Argus of the 14th inst., in by a Whig vote, in the proportion of nearly two from which it would appear that the Cotton has to one, while the opposition to its admission was al- sustained far more injury than had been supposed. most wholly Democratic; or in the proportion of four The Argus says, "the crops in this county are much 124 years to 47 nays. and a half to one; and of the twenty-seven Southern | more injured than was at first supposed. The fod-Whigs who voted upon the bill, seventeen, or almost der is very much split up, making the task of gathering it very difficult. The cotton too, is perhaps Messrs. E'D STANLY and Jos. P. CALDWELL, of North | worse hurt than the corn, being twisted round and Carolina. The Southern Democratic vote stood for- its roots loosened, so that its growth is very much checked. Were it not for this the cotton crop would In taking a review of the measures recently passed perhaps be over a medium one. As it is, we fear it the Constitution. The leading article in the present it if it would embarrass the bill, but would offer it at

rops in this state will be a full average.

Indians in the United States and Territories. The number of Indians in the United States and in mind, that this obnoxious California bill passed by Territories is estimated at 293,992, of which 143,992 an overwhelming Whig majority-every Whig in are in Oregon and the Territories acquired from the House, North and South, with but ten exceptions, Mexico; and 150,000 within our territorial limits voting for it; and even a majority of Southern Whigs previous to the acquisition of these Territories. Of Post Routes in the United States," which passed the being in its favor; -- while the fugitive slave bill, the | the Indians in the new Territories, all, or nearly all, most redeeming feature of the series, was essentially are in a state of primitive barbarism and ferocity; a Democratic measure in the proportion of more than and perhaps nearly one-third of the original 150,000 following in this district, viz: three to one, receiving a considerable majority of are in the same condition. There are 20,000 Caeven Northern Democratic votes, while out of the manches, and about 9,575 Indians of other tribes sixty Northern Whig votes, only three were cast in within the limits of Texas; and these same Camanches are among the most ferocious and blood thirsty This is a plain statement of facts -nothing more. of all the savage bands which roam the Continent. We commend it to our Southern friends, who have The whole Camanche nation, under different names heretofore been acting in concert with this same and jurisdictions, numbers some 80,000 souls, of whom 10,000 men are warriors. To the incursions of these savages, our border States and Territories France. The distance between the points is eigh-We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Judge must for many years be subject; and their defence teen miles, but the wires are twenty-three miles long, California, and the Speaker administered to them GRIMES, of Texas, now a member of the Senate of willimpose a constant vigilance and a heavy expense to allow for the inequalities of the bottom on which that State, but formerly a resident of North Caroli- upon the General Government. It is not at all likena, for a copy of the Austin State Gazette, of the ly, under the circumstances, that Texas will rush

Proposed Change in the Tariff. "Henrico," the Washington correspondent of the sand troops for the purpose of suppressing insurrec- means, that a change of the system of 1846 may be tion in the counties of Worth and Santa Fe, the por- effected." It is said that Pennsylvania will vote for an unsuccessful attempt at organization was made This last we look upon as very questionable. We by Major Neighbours. The bill, however, authori- hardly think that any Southern man, Whig or Demzes the Governor to delay the march of said troops, ocrat, would be so far recreant to his duty as to vote for a Tariff bill to tax his own section for the benefit There seems to be a wish manifested by the Legis- of an interest which has been bending all its ener-

> announces the whithdrawal of ALLEN H. HALL, Esq., to his post in one of the Departments.

By It is officially stated, that Jenny Lind has de ermined to give the entire net proceeds of her visit to America, whatever they may amount to, to the esly concur, and which will be especially gratifying to tablishment of a system of Free Common Schools in inst., reports having fallen in on the 10th inst., with our able, patriotic, and vigilant Senator. It is em- Norway and Sweeden. This, if true, and there the brig Maria Wynne, from Wilmington, N. C., for seems to be no reason to doubt it, is something alto- Liverpool, in distress. She had lost everything off gether without precedent in the history of public her deck. singers and actors, and places Jenny Lind as far a-

The population of Richmond, Va., within the is of 1850. The suburbs contain between four and five thousand more.

county in the Senate of our State Legislature, a proof having on board Amir Bey, and suite, Commissioner who has been killed in the mines. that his official conduct was in the highest degree from the Sublime Porte. Amir Bey visits the United States for the purpose of obtaining information relative to our country and its resources. He is a Captain in the Turkish Navy, and is said to be a gentleman of great capacity, and has been employed by ton, it was ordered that for the purpose of organization, the is represented as a fine looking man of about 37 years gle man, not having more than half-a-dozen wives.

THE STEAMER OSPREY .- The command of this vessel has, we learn, been given to Capt. Thomas Marshall, formerly a line of steam propellers between the two Cities on others, &c. of the Wilmington Line of steamers, Capt. J. Dickinson, her with a subscription of \$100,000. This, it is said former commander, having resigned the post he formerly held, with so much credit to himself, and satisfaction to the travelling public. Capt. Marshall is well known, having been in the service of the Wilmington line for the last twelve been in the service of the Wilmington line for the last twelve start one from either side each month. The two virginia years, and enjoys a high reputation as a skilful and experitaking .- Charleston Courter, 13th inst.

Mr. BARRINGER, our Minister to Spain denics Bulletin is sanguine of success. the indignities, said to have been offered to him by the Spanish authorities.

Extracts from Abolition Papers. We have censured, and still do censure,

sounce the conductors of the whig press in thinte for their insincerity and violation of truth antair dealing, in making quotations from Northern polition papers, claiming the result of the election this State as a Free Soil Triumph, this givingurrency and endorsement to a statement whichhev must know to be false. The Fayetteville Obever charges us with inconsistency, in not denouing democratic papers under similar circumstance It says that "a year ago it was the common pictice of the Standard, and other organs of the Demiracy to quote these papers against the whigs." Nw. a little reflection will show that the cases are at at

In all cases in which the Abolitionists of the lorth have received aid and comfort from the Stae of North Carolina, the whig press has been the sedium of its conveyance, and the submissionist tore of that press has been referred to, at the North, a evi dence of the defect of Southern union and sinerity the construction which would inevitably be put up-We recently passed through some of the largest then quoted extracts from Northern papers, to show that their predictions had been fulfilled, and that persistance in the course pursued by the Whig pres must be injurious in the extreme ; but even this was was a Provisoist triumph, while they themselves misstatements of which, (to use no harsher or hort-

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTLICT .- The Bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia which passed the Senate on the 14th inst., passed the Jouse of Representatives on Tuesday, the 16th inst., by a pte of

The Democratic Review.

We have received the September number of this excellent publication, which we always notice with whining namby-pambyism of Northern monthlies. and characters of Thomas Jefferson, and Charles participant in the scenes described.

NEW MAIL ROUTES .- We are indebted to Hon. W. S. Ashe, for a copy of "An Act to establish certain House of Representatives on the 26th ult. Among the new routes authorized by this act, we find the in Southern States. Mr. Winthrop read a letter

From Wilmington, via Whitesville, Fair Bluff. Marion Court House, Mar's Bluff, Bradlevville, and Sumpterville, to Manchester, South Carolina.

From Fayetteville, via Averysborough Village, to

SUB-MARINE TELEGRIPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-The wires of the Electric Telegraph are now laid across the channel between England and they lie. Communications have been had by Telegraph between London and Paris.

The Cunard Steamships are hereafter to come direct to New York, without stopping at Halifax. The Whigs and "Natives" have amalgamated for the purpose of defeating the Democrats at the

ensuing election in Philadelphia. Brigadier General RILEY, Ex-Governor o California, arrived in Philadelphia last week, accompanied by his lady and family. Gen. RILEY distin-

IN THE WRONG POCKET .- A Wisconsin paper tells for Governor in Ohio, who is engaged in stumping it hrough the State. During a speech of his at a ser- of judgment. Mr. Brown said that the purpose of through the State. During a speech of his at a tertain place in the Reserve, not long since, he proceeded to descant upon the extravagance of the age, the ise of gold watches, fine clothes, and the like-declaring power of the House in the premises. Mr. Dunham himself to be one of the plain yeomanry—that he argued in favor of the power and right of the House marks on the subject of the report of the Ewing never indulged in anything of that sort-an old al-The Washington Republic of the 10th inst., all the watch he ever carried, and it was plenty good with Mr. Dunbam. Mr. Outlaw argued in favor of enough for him; and, to illustrate the fact, the Julge | the right of the House to order investigations in case | resolution appointing the committee, and only askfrom the editorial management of that paper, which put his hand into his pocket, and drew forth, no a is now under the control of John S. Sargent, Esq., silver "bull's eye,"-but-a magnificent gold repetone of the original founders of the paper. The cau- er! The shouts of the crowd can better be ima-

ses which produced the withdrawal of Messrs. SAR- gined than described, while the would-be-Governor GENT and BULLIT having ceased to operate-by the made a most precipitate retreat. The fact is, the dismissal of the Galphin Cabinet. Mr. Hall returns silver watch was carried for electioneering purposes, went to draw it forth, he put his hand IN THE WRONG | the table

The Ship Arab, arrived at Boston on the 17th

SUDDEN DEATH .- A man named John Stediford bove her cotemporaries in the noble and generous was killed very suddenly at Gold-hill, Rowan county, impulses of the heart as in the possession of brilliant on the night of the 5th inst., in the gold mine of Martin and Peters. He was working at the bottom of a shaft which descends 220 feet perpendicularly ments. and which is lined with plank. One of the planks corporation limits, is 30,280, as appears by the cen-The United States Storeship Eric arrived at him completely over. He never spoke or breathed necessary for the pay and mileage of members. New York on the 12th inst.. from Constantinople, afterwards. He is the fourth member of his family

> SLAVERY IN UTAH .- A California correspondent of the Boston Traveller, says that quite a large num. ber of Slaves are now to be found among the mormens of Salt Lake, introduced into that community by Southerners, who have connected themselves with those people from time to time.

Steamers between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Messrs. RICHARDSON, WATSON & Co., the proprie-Liverpool, have headed the enterprise of establishing paid certain accounts and improperly paid interest

The subscription has since been increased to ove \$200,000, and one of the steamers contracted for.

ator elect from California, and Mr. Barnwell, of S. rights, that the same be not concurred in." C., those of Mr. Fremont, Mr. Barnwell remarking, that although he had opposed the admission of California as unconstitutional, he had no objections to ding speech on the case, but

Mr. Fremont personally. Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved a reference of the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary. He did not believe that the constitutional requirements had been complied with.

Mr. Clay opposed the motion to refer, which was ost by a vote of 36 nays, to 12 yeas.

Messrs. Fremont and Gwinn received the oath of ffice, and took their seats. Mr. Fremont drew the bill, and it was read. hort term, and Mr. Gwinn the long one. Fremont's

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate took up the ill for the abolition of the slave trade in the Disrict. Various amendments were offered and lost. Mr. Seward offered one for the abolition of slavery in nays. They were ordered and the question being

Mr. Seward was severely censured by Messrs. Mangum, Mason and Dawson. Mr. Winthrop said on it; and failing to succeed by remonstrance, they be should vote against the amendment so indiscreet- affirmative—yeas 105, nays 73. by brought up by Mr. Seward, although he believed in the principle. Pending further debate on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bokee, of N. Y., asked leave, negative--yeas 73, nays 109. which was not granted, to offer a resolution instructing the post-office committee to enquire into the expediency of so altering the contract for carrying the mail between this country and Europe, as to require steamers to call at the port of Galway, in Ireland.

The Speaker stated that the day before, an error had been made in adding up the vote upon the bill to supply deficiencies in the pay and mileage of members, &c., by which the bill appeared to be defeated. The correction passed the bill.

The House then took up and discussed the report of the select committee, appointed to investigate certain alleged improper payments made by Thos. Ewing, late Secretary of the interior. Passed over without any action.

Mr. Boyd stated that the members elect from California were in attendance, and desired to be sworn in. Mr. Venable opposed their admission, and moved that their credentials be referred to the committee on elections. The question of reference occasioned considerable discussion, which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

On the 11th instant, the Senate took up the bill pleasure, it is so different in its tone from the usual for abolishing the slave trade in the District. Mr. Seward's amendment abolishing slavery in the Disand withal has stood up so nobly for the South and trict was pending. Mr. Seward offered to withdraw number is an ably drawn parallel between the lives another time. Mr. Downs objected to the withdrawal if it was to be renewed, and it was not withdrawn. Nes. a representative from Pennsylvania. James Fox. There is also the initial number of Mr. Clay admitted that Congress had full power Sketches of Lally's Campaign in Mexico," which over the entire subject, but argued that it would be appears to be written with considerable ability, by a | a violation of good faith, while slavery exists in Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Seward and Mr. Hale spoke in favor of the abolition. A very bitter and excited discussion arose between Mr. Winthrop, and Messrs. Davis, Butler, Downs, and other Southern Senators, in regard to the treatment of free negroes from a Captain Romlett, stating that there had been 1,200 free colored men imprisoned in New Orleans, 300 in Savannah, 500 in Charleston, and 500 in Cuba. These statements were pronounced false by Messrs. Downs, Davis, and Butler. Pending the dis-

> cussion, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the question was taken on admitting and decided in the affirmative-yeas 109, nays 59.

Mr. Boyd then introduced Mr. Geo. W. Wright the usual oath to support the constitution of the Uni-

A majority and minority report was received from the Committee on Elections, in the case of John S. Littell, whig, vs. John S. Robbins, Jr., democrat, the sitting member from the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The majority report in favor of the sitting member, the minority in favor of the contestant. The report of the majority was adopted without a division.

The next business was the report of the Select Committee on the case of Thomas Ewing. late Sccretary of the Interior. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke in censure of the conduct of the Secretary guished himself highly in the battles around the ci- Mr. Bayly contended that the House had no constitutional power in the case. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, considered Mr. Ewing's corruption so great, that, were he still in office, he would prefer articles the following story of the present Whig candidate of impeachment against him. Mr. Bayly thought the Committee, in their report, was to arrest the pay-

ment of similar claims in future Mr. Bayly concluded his argument against the to make such investigations. He contended that the action of the Secretary had been knowingly and wilver "bull's eye," that cost him but ten dollars, vas fully corrupt. Mr. Richardson followed, agreeing tary of the Interior.

Mr. Millson then obtained the floor, but yielded a motion that the House adjourn. On the 12th the Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the State authorities of New Mexico, in favor of the erection of custom-houses at Cincin-

and in the excitement of speech-making, when he asking admission into the Union. This was laid on nati and St. Louis, which were referred to the com-The bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was taken up. Mr. Clay expressed the hope that the vote would

be taken without further debate. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Soule, Berrien, Winthrop, and John Davis.

The amendment offered by Mr. Seward abolishing

slavery in the District, was then rejected, yeas 5 Chase, of Ohio; Dodge, of Wis.; Hale, of N. H.; Seward, of N. Y.; and Upham, of Vermont. The bill was reported with Mr. Pearce's amend-

amendments. They would defeat the bill. On motion of Mr. Dickinson, the bill was laid tenings and descended endwise, striking the unfor- the table, and the Senate took up the House bill to upon the table, which was lost—yeas 93, nays 94. tunate man on the back of the neck and whirling make appropriations for the deficiency in the same

Mr. Benton offered an amendment, that the mileveling route. After debate, agreed to.

The bill was amended in other particulars, and then passed. introduce several bills.

After a short executive session the Senate adj'd. nounced as the first business in order, during the send for persons and papers. morning hour, the report from the Select Committee, appointed to inquire whether Mr. Ewing, late to reconsider on the table, which was carried—yeas Secretary of the Interior, had not re-opened and 93, nays 92. tors of a line of packets between Philadelphia and Secretary of the Interior, had not re-opened and 93, nays 92.

constitutes one-third of the amount necessary to furry commutative claims of Virginia which had been the members and delegates of the present session of ding to the ground. We have not yet learned how nish two Steamships of 2,000 tons each, of sufficient commented upon by the Select Committee; and also Congress. speed, to make the voyage in twelve days, and to on the part of Virginia repudiated the payment of Virginia Naval commutation cases, such as the Ba-

trade require it, and start once a fortnight. The the resolutions of the committee, which Mr. Vinton of Columbia, and to punish the same. crime or misdemeanor, and do not propose any change | Senators voted against it.

of existing laws, but in effect call upon this House to In the Senate, on the 10th inst., Mr. Douglas, of revise the decision of the proper officers of the Gov-Illinois, presented the credentials of Mr. Gwinn, Sen- ernment upon a legal question affecting private wars, was again resumed.

Mr. Millson moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the same question ordered. Mr. Richardson took the floor to make the conclu-

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., the House

proceeded to the consideration of the business on the ported the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill eaker's table. Several bills of a private character were appro-

priately referred The Senate bill to extend the port of New Orleans was read three several times and passed.

The Fugitive Slave bill coming up in order, re ceived its several readings. Mr. Thompson called for the reading of the entire on the state of the Union.

Mr. Thompson then explained the bill, saying that its provisions were in exact conformity to the conerm will expire on the 4th of next March; Gwinn's stitution of the United States. He advocated the they shall have been disposed of. n the 4th March, 1855. Mr. Fremont gave notice purpose of the bill, and concluded by moving the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main of the government, in adjusting the accounts of Vir-

table, and on that motion demanded the yeas and half-pay taken, the result was yeas 66, navs 113. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

The question recurred on the question, shall the bill be read a third time, and it was passed in the printing, made a report to release the public printer The bill was read a third time, and the question he has delivered, at the rate of forty-five per cent. now being, shall the bill pass'

tion was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the printers, at rates about double that paid to the con-The question now being shall the bill pass? it was mittee on printing.

out to the House, and on a vote by yeas and nays, carried in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Albertson, Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowie, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Brown of Miss., Prown of Ia., Buel, Burt, Caldwell of Ky., Caldwell of N. C., Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Colcock, Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Dunham, Edmundson Elliot, Ewing, Featherston, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilbert Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Haralson, Harris of Tenn. Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Roagland, Holladay, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Hubbard. Inge, Jackson of Ga., Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ky., Johnson of Ark., Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Mann of Pa., Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McGaughey, McLanahan, McLean, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Mcade, Miller, Millson, Morton, Orr, McQueen, McWillie, Mcade, Miller, Millson, Morton, Orr, McGaughey, McClernand, McClernand, Orr, McGaughey, McClernand, McClernand, Orr, McClernand, McCl McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Ross, Savage, Seddon, Shepperd, Stanly, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Taylor, Thomas, Thompson of Miss., Thompson of Pa., Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Watkins, Welborn, Wildrick, Williams, Woodward, Young—109.

NAYS .- Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Baker, Bennett. Bingham, Booth, Briggs, Burrows, Butler of Ct., Cable, Calvin Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey. Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Evans of Ohio, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Hampton, Harlan, Hay, Hebard, Henry, Howe, Hunter, Jackson of N. Y., Julian, King of R. I., King of N. J., King of N. Y., Mann of Mass., Matteson, McKissock, Meacham, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Otis, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Robinson, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schermerhorn, School rraft, Silvester, Sprague, Stevens, Stetson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vinton, Wentworth, Vhittlesey, Wood-75.

So the bill was passed. The House then, after the reference of several remote bills, adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Sturgeon passed a culogy on the deceased, and offered the following resolutions, which were adop-

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the message from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Henry Nes, a representative known all over the brewery in a very few moments. Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory

The Senate then adjourned In the House, Mr. Thad. Stevens, of Penn., ros and announced to the House the decease of the Hon Henry Nes. late representative from the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, who expired at is residence on the evening of the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness. Mr. S. said that there were few men who had such enviable popularity as that which Dr. Nes possessed among his immediate constituency, and that there was no one who had possessed more noble qualities of head and heart; that the Representatives from California to be sworn in, and died, leaving not a single enemy. He concluded by moving the usual resolutions, to testify the respect of the House for the memory of the deceased. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the

House then adjourned On Saturday, the 14th instant, the Senate took up he bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Various amendments were offered to the bill. The vote on the amendments was as follows ticing or aiding slaves to escape, yeas 22, navs 26-

Mr. Davis moved to postpone the bill on account of the absence of Mr. Pearce, by whom the amendments had been offered. Rejected-yeas 18, nays 31 The other amendments, giving powers to the Cor-

poration and Levy Court, were rejected-yeas 20. The bill was ordered to be engrossed to a third reading-yeas 32, nays 19, as follows:

Yeas .- Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase larke, Clay, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont. Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop—32. NAYS.-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Miss , Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Ma-

The Senate adjourned In the House, Mr. Richardson concluded his re-

Mr. Vinton moved a substitute for the resolutions of the committee, providing, that as no crime had been imputed to the Secretary of the Interior, by the of corruption, or with a view to arrest improper ac- ing to reverse the decision of the department upon tion on the part of a public officer, but denied the a question involving private rights, the object of the 000. The St. Louis Union learns from those engaexistence of corruption in the case of the late Secre- resolutions ought not to be concurred in; which was ged in taking the census of St. Louis, that the popu-

dopted. The committees were then called on for reports, and var ous reports were made.

mittee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Toombs, from the same committee, reported a resolution adverse to any alteration of the tariff laws. and declaring it to be inexpedient now to take any

action on the subject. Mr. Vinton offered a substitute instructing the committee to bring in a bill, requiring the appraisinto any port of the United States, to adopt the ave-

Mr. Vinton, which was lost-yeas 93, nays 96.

The question was then taken upon the resolution being far more competent than we to decide the age of the California members, and the delegates from Oregon, shall be computed by the nearest tra--veas 91, navs 93.

introducing a resolution, which he sent to the Clerk's destined to lay road wagons completely in the shade. Mr. Gwin gave notice that to morrow he would table to be read. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of seven to sit during the recess of Congress, and gather information in re-In the House of Representatives, the Speaker an- lation to the operations of the tariff, with power to

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved to lay the motion

The House then passed several private bills from the Senate, and concurred in some and non-concurred part of the town, and extending its ravages to a Mr. Millson, who was entitled to the floor, spoke in others of the Senate's amendments to the bill sup-

accepted as a modification of his, viz: "That inas- The bill to suppress the slave trade was then ta- vertisement all over the Union that could be got. much as the resolutions proposed by the committee do not charge the Secretary of the Interior with any nays 19. Mr. Pratt, of Md., and the two Virginia will go all over the Union, linked with that of the

The bill to grant bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the Indian war of 1812, and of the other Several amendments were discussed and voted

Mr. Badger moved to amend the bill by including

the officers and sailors of the navy. After a long debate this was agreed to. Mr. Dickinson, from the committee on finance, re-

and it was made the order of the day for Wednes And the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bayly, by unanimous consent, reported from the committee of Ways and Means, the Army Appropriation Bill. which was referred to the committee of the Whole

He also introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, making the Army, the Navy, and the Mexican Indemnity Bill the special order for to-day, until Mr. Hall moved to suspend the rules, that he

might introduce a bill forbidding the proper officers ginia officers of the Revolution, from allowing com-Mr. Thad. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the mutation, or commutation and interest in lieu of

The question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Bayly opposed the bill and Mr. Hall advocated it : and finally it was passed. Mr. McWillie, from the committee upon public from his contract, and to pay him for all the work less than the prices of March, 1819; and that Thos. Mr. Roote moved a call of the House ; which ques- Ritchie, and Gales & Seaton to be elected public

> tractor. The report was referred to the select com-Mr. Bayly, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to create the office of assistant Secretary of State. Referred to the committee of

the whole on the state of the Union Mr. Stevens, of Pa., under the rules, gave notice that on to-morrow, or on some subsequent day, he would ask leave to bring in the following bills: A bill to alter and amend the existing revenue law, so as to afford reasonable protection and encouragement to American labor; a bill to abolish slavery in the territory of Utah; a bill to repeal so much of the acts establishing territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah as recognizes slavery in said territories, and as pledges the nation to admit new slave States into the Union; and a bill to repeal and annul the Fugitive Slave law, passed September,

Arrival of the Steamer Canada-Seven days Later

from Europe The British Steamship Canada, arrived at Halifax at half past five o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult., with London dates to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th inst. She reports a decline of 4 cent per pound in cotton, since previous advices brought by the Asia. There has also been a decline of 6d. or 12 cents per quarter of 480 lbs. on Indian Corn.

The Austrian Field Marshal HAYNAU, commonly

known as the butcher HAYNAU, visited London lately In the Senate, on the 13th, a private bill was pass- and met with a reception anything but flattering. ed, and a message was then received from the House | The following account is given of the affair. communicating the proceedings on the death of Mr. He arrived in London on Monday morning, satisfy his curiosity, paid a visit to the extensive brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. On inspecting the visitors' book, the clerk discovered that one of the visitors was Marshal Haynau, commander of the Austrian forces. This fact became and before the General and his companions had crossed the vard, nearly all the laborers and draymen ran out with brooms, dirt and other such like wean-

ons shouting at the top of their voices, "down with the Austrian butcher !" together with other equally unwelcome epithets. Haynau thought prudence the beter part of valor & began beating a retreat. An attack on him was commenced by dropping trusses of straw on his head, after which grain and other articles of almost every kind were freely thrown upon him. The men next struck his hat in slouch fashion over his face and eves, and jostled and husseled him very undignifiedly in all directions, and in all manner of

were His clothes were literally torn from off his Himself and party finally succeeded in reaching the entrance gate, but no sooner had they made their exit than a crowd of coal-heavers seized upon him. He was pelted and struck in every shape with every available missile, and even dragged along on the ground, being pulled, not very comfortably, by his ample mustache, which afforded good facilities as a means of pulling, from its excessive length and strength. At this juncture the once stern and proud On the first amendment, preventing persons from en- Marshal of the Austrians was compelled to retreat into a public house hard by, where he concealed himself in a closet. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening loudly, but fortunately for his highness they did not succeed in discovering his retreat. Here the affair ended. This assault has been

the subject of much comment in all the English and Provincial papers. The proceedings in Congress at Washington, attracted much attention in England. The engrossment by the Senate of the Fugitive Slave Bill has been

strongly commented upon and censured There is no news from France, of especial importance, nor any additional news from the seat of the

Danish and Schleswig Holstein war. The Hamburg papers have advices from Vienna, stating that the Russian Cabinet has resolved to inson, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Vulce duce the German powers to join the grand diplomatic Congress to be held at Vienna. At this Congress the pending question of the European policy is to be decided, and a new basis for the system of States is to be established.

POPULATION OF WESTERN CITIES .- The census is now nearly completed in Cincinnati, and it is supposed that it will show the population to be near 150,lation will not be far from 90,000. The census of Milwaukie, Wisconsin shows a population of 20,026. The committee of ways and means reported bills In 1834, only sixteen years ago, Solomon Juneau was the sole white male inhabitant of the town, and even in 1840, Milwaukie could only number seven-

teen hundred inhabitants. From the Carolina Watheman. A NEW CAR .- Mr. W. C. Randolph and George Vogler, of this place, have put up a new kind of Car or Truck, or something of the sort, which has excited considerable interest in our Town, for a few ers in appraising all goods, wares, and merchandize, days past. They intend taking out a patent right imported thirty days after the passage of this act, for it. It is capable of transporting, they think, by the power of one horse, more, than two teams of six Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. rage market value of similar articles, in the princi- horses with the common road wagon. However this pal ports of the United States, during the year end- may be, it is very evident on looking at the model, ng 30th of June, 1846, under such general regula- which they have made, that a working Car built aftions, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treas- ter the plan, could sustain all the weight that could ury, as shall prevent frauds and under valuations, be placed upon it. There are no axles to break, or Mr. Clay hoped that the Senate would reject the and secure a uniform valuation throughout the Uni- wheels to crush; and we doubt not on a very smooth hard road one horse could draw almost a mountain Mr. Phelps moved that the whole subject be laid of lead. We are afraid, however, that on common roads it may not be found to answer. But as an off-The vote was then taken upon the substitute of set to our fears we must mention the confidence of success of Messrs, Randolph and Vogler, either of them little interest. If it should so turn out, why then Mr. Brooks moved to reconsider, with a view of here is a great thing, which, for many purposes, is

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPT. 14. Tremendous Hurricane .- Scarcely has the effects of the storm of Saturday night, 24th ult., been summed up, before it becomes a rather distressing duty to record another. On Thursday night last, after age. A house was blown down in the South-eastern suburban neighborhood of the town, known as Suspension Mount, the storm there leveled every builfar the tempest raged with such fury, or how wide it

The House then adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 16th inst., Mr.

Pratt introduced a bill to prevent the enticement of for Jenny Lind's concert was between three patent for Jenny Lind's concert was between three patent enced officer. We wish him every success in his new underto be increased to four, should the necessities of the
Mr. Bayly moved the following as a substitute for
slaves to run away from their masters in the District
medicine doctors, and Genin, the hatter, each knowmedicine doctors, and Genin, the hatter and the h ing that the successful one would have the best ad-Swedish nightingale.